

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 51. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSI-
NESS, transacted.
81f Cincinnati, February 19—

THE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR In the Western Country,

IS now published and ready for delivery to
Subscribers at the subscription price of
Two Dollars and a Half. As the work contains
200 pages more than was expected when the
prospectus was first issued, the price will be
advanced **Fifty Cents** to non-subscribers. It
will be sold at **JAMES W. PALMER'S** Book
Store on Main street, and at the **REPORTER**
COUNTING HOUSE, at Three Dollars.
Subscribers are requested to call for their
copies. 49-1f

ALEX. R. PARKER & SON,

HAVE just received and opened at their
store on Main-street, opposite the court-
house in Lexington,
IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT,
Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers, assorted.
Ladies Cork-soal Shoes and Booties, assorted.
The best Imperial and Young H'son TEAS.
Loaf Sugar and Coffee.
Madder, Indigo, Ginger and Mustard.
The best Madeira & London particular WINES.
The best Port Wine and French Brandy.
They have also lately opened very cheap Flannels
and rose Blankets—All of which they will
sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country
Linen and Linsey.
49f Lexington, Nov. 20, 1816.

Richard M. Young & Fayette Roane,

HAVING commenced the practice of Law in part-
nership, in the County & Circuit Courts of Jes-
amine, inform their friends and the public in gen-
eral, that they will attend to every description of bu-
siness in their line, and that they will at all times
use their utmost exertions to merit the approbation
of such as may choose to confide their business to
their care.
Nicholasville, Nov. 28.

N. B. They may at all times be consulted at their office, recently occupied by Maj. Jas. Clark. 49-3*

Piano-Forte Manufactory.

T. L. EVENDEN,

MANUFACTURER of Piano-Fortes (many
years in London, and five years in Phila-
delphia,) respectfully informs professors of
Music, and Ladies and Gentlemen of this place,
and the western country generally, that he has
commenced Manufacturing Piano-Fortes, on the
best London principles, in Mulberry-street,
second door east of the Lion and Eagle Inn,
which he intends selling on such terms as shall
at least be a saving the expense of and risk of
transportation, and as it can be well attested by
gentlemen of this, as well as other sections of
the union, that they are fully equal in good-
ness and superior in beauty to imported
ones, and will be sold on much more reasonable
terms. T. L. E. hopes it will not be considered
presumption to solicit a share of public pa-
tronage, and cherish an expectation, that many
will be disposed to honor him with their com-
mands, preferring the encouragement of *Domestic*
manufactory to the mere vending of a For-
eign article, NO BETTER—NOT SO HAND-
SOME—and MUCH DEARER, which, beside
drawing so much wealth from the country, of-
ten come to hand much injured. T. L. E. begs
to assure those who may oblige him with their
favors, that every order shall be executed with
as much promptitude as possible, and in a
manner fully satisfactory to the purchasers
and reputable to himself.
Dec. 2. 49-3

* Any person having a Piano they would be
willing to lend or hire for a few months, may
hear of a person who will give a liberal price
by applying as above, or at Mr Ayres' Tavern,
Cross Keys, Main street.

Conveyancer's & Scrivener's Office.

DANIEL GILES has established an office in the
room lately occupied by Daniel M. Payne as a
Law office, in Lexington, where he offers his services
to the public in the line of his profession. He of-
fers to write all kinds of Deeds of conveyance, Deeds
of Trust, Mortgages, &c. to keep and Post Books
and Accounts for Merchants and Mechanics, on the
plainest and most approved plan, and on the lowest
terms. He pledges himself to be faithful in the dis-
charge of any business entrusted to his care.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Lexington, some time in September
last, a **SORREL MARE**, about 14½ hands
high, roached, a number of white spots on her
head and neck, chews the bit very much when
rode.—Any person knowing where she is, shall
be handsomely rewarded by giving information to
the Editor of this paper.
Lexington, Dec. 2d. 1816.

The Editor of the Bardston Repository
will publish this advertisement 3 weeks and
send his bill. 49-1f

Montgomery county, to wit:

TAKEN UP by John Scott, on Main State creek,
near the road leading from Mount Sterling to the
Mudlick, one **BAY MARE**, both hind feet white,
has a small star in her forehead, no brand, 14 1-2
hands high, supposed to be 13 years old. Apprais-
ed to \$20 before me, this 13th of August, 1816.
49-2 PETER HELMES, J. P. N. C.

Masonic Diplomas,

Neatly executed, for sale at this office.

WHEAT.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR WHEAT.

WE will give ONE DOLLAR PER BUSH-
EL for Wheat, delivered at the LEXING-
TON STEAM MILL, for a few weeks.
JOHN H. MORTON & Co.
Lexington, Nov. 30. 49-3

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL for good
clean Wheat, delivered at the ALLUVI-
ON MILLS, in Lexington, on Water-street,
opposite the New Warehouse.
BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Lexington, Nov. 30. 49

WHEAT.

THE HIGHEST PRICE will be given, in
KENTUCKY NOTES, for Wheat, at the
STONE-MILL, in Water-street, by
AND. STANTON.
Lexington, Nov. 30. 49

Paper Hangings.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the La-
dies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its
vicinity, that they have just received an elegant
assortment of
French and American Paper
Hangings,

Which they offer for sale at very moderate
prices. Among them there are a few sets of the
Monuments of Paris,
Views of the City and Bay of Naples, with
an elegant representation of Mount Vesu-
vius.
Captain Cook's voyage in the Pacific Ocean,
and a representation of his death by the
Owyhee nation.
A view of the Chase,
Paul and Virginia, and some views in India.
They also have received a few handsome
figures for Chimney boards.
They have also received an extensive assort-
ment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of
Teas, Coffee and Chocolate.
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar.
Raisins, Almonds and Brunes.
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper,
Mustard, Cinnamon, Rice and Ground
Ginger.
Indigo, Alum, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas,
Glue and Rosin.
Lancaster, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff.
Spanish and Common Segars.
McQuees best Chewing Tobacco.
Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Hol-
land Gin and Whisky.—*Best Scotch.*
Cod Fish, Shad, Salmon, Mackarel, Scotch and
Pickled Herrings.
Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, New-England
Cheese and Sweet Oil.

The Subscribers continue to put up Paper
Hangings, and execute
PAINTING & GLAZING.
Orders from the adjoining towns for any
thing in their line, shall be promptly attended to.
The highest price in CASH, will be given
for clean FLAX-SEED.
DOWNING & GRANT.
Lexington, Dec. 2. 49

BOOKS LOST.

Debates in the Virginia Convention.
John Adams' Administration, by John
Wood.
Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke.
Yth and VIII volumes Swift's Works.
Memoirs of Cumberland.
Two volumes Salmagundi.
Hd volume Letters from England.
Hd volume Blackstone—old edition.
Jones on Bailment.
Laves on Pleading.
Those books have been borrowed so long
since, that I deem them lost. Those who have
them will oblige me by returning them.
DAVID TODD.
October 10. 44

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of SHOES
of every kind, suitable for the season—WINE
LIQUORS, and GROCERIES of every kind.
I intend going to Philadelphia and Baltimore
shortly. All those indebted to me, either by
note or book account, are requested to come and
settle for no further indulgence can be expected.
WILLIAM ROSS.
Nov. 2. 48-3

BOOTS and SHOES.

HAY and WHITMANSH have for sale
a large and general assortment of BOOTS
and SHOES, which will be disposed of on the
most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.
Measures will be taken for any kind of
Shoes as usual.
October 28. 44-8

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that on the 17th day of Decem-
ber next, I shall attend at the beginning corner
of the military survey of 2000 acres, entered
and surveyed in the name of Philip Love, and
patented in the name of Hite, Bowman, & com-
pany, it being on or near the road leading from
Lexington to Versailles, opposite to John Keen's
meadow, with the commissioners appointed by the
county court of Fayette, and the county surveyor,
to ascertain the boundary of said land, and to take
depositions to establish the lines and corners there-
of, and will continue from day to day until the busi-
ness is completed.
ABRAHAM BOWMAN.
November 21. 48-3

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in
cash the ensuing fall and winter for
Tallow, Hogs's Lard and Kitchen
Grease,

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market
street, opposite the south east end of the Transyl-
vania University, where merchants and others may
be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles,
of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
THOMAS TISBATS.
August 5th, 1816. 32

JOHN POTTER,

No. 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky
Merchants, for 2 1-2 per cent, and will war-
rant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or
good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELI-
SHA WAMFIELD, Esq. Lexi. Co.
48-10f October 21.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the
public, that he has removed to one of widow
Russell's houses in Jefferson-street, where he con-
tinues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask
and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double
Coverlets, Burlye, Hackaback, Satinets, &c. &c.
36tf **GEORGE THOMSON.**

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit
a continuation of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house, particularly by
travellers.
JABEZ VIGUS.
August 5, 1816. 33-

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing,)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his
DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday
the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house,
corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he
proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its
various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable
cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are requested
to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mil-
l-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.
An Evening School will be opened for a limited
number of young gentlemen on an immediate appli-
cation—his time would not permit him otherwise
to attend.

Regular **PRACTISING BALLS** will be estab-
lished as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.
October 7. 41

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below
Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner
of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the
whole containing 200 feet front on Water
street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street;
this ground will be so divided as to make
Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more
agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger
lots.

One third of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand—on the balance, a liberal
credit will be given of one, two and three
years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation
on one of the most improving streets in
Lexington.—Apply to
WILLIAM MACLEAN, or
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816 26 tf

BROWN SUGAR.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, has just received a
large supply of
Excellent Brown Sugar,
which he will sell low, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at
his commission house, on main street.
(He will give sixty-two and a half cents per
bushel, for merchantable FLAX-SEED.
Nov. 5. 45-4f

Boarding.

B. GAINES can accommodate a few genteel
Boarders, in Jordan's Row, next door to Mr.
Coyle, Lexington.
Nov. 25. 48-6w

CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one
mile from Lexington.]
Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c.
in the best manner, at all times, having water the
year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very
suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.
THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 34-7f

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establish-
ment are happy in announcing to the pub-
lic that their Buildings are completed and their
Machinery in full operation.
They are ready to receive orders for all kinds
and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASI-
MERE, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS,
BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FEL-
TINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS
&c.—Also every description of PRINTING,
WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE
BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING
PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and
BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any
description or to imitate any colour and qual-
ity at short notice.
Having spared no labour or expense in pro-
curing the best Machinery and Workmen in
this country and from Europe, the proprietors
are confident that every article of their manu-
facture shall be equal in quality to any import-
ed from Europe or manufactured in the United
States.

In consequence of their having on hand a
large stock of wool, the proprietors do not
wish to receive more at present, but will want
all they can obtain in a few months, for which
they will give the highest prices paid in any
part of America. They will however at all
times exchange the goods of their Manufactory
for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling
stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will
please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D.
RICHARDSON, or J. T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the
Theatre.
Lexington, Ky May 9, 1816

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."
LEXINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16

The Sandwich Islands.

It will be recollected that in one of these cluster of islands (Owyhee) the celebrated circumnavigator, Capt. Cook, lost his life; and that in the account of his Voyages, the natives were represented as uncommonly suspicious, rude, fierce and savage, when compared to many other of the isles which he visited in the Pacific Ocean, and as less susceptible or less likely to obtain, at an early day, the blessings and benefits of civilization. Navigators, however, who have since visited these isles, inform us, that they are the first in that great ocean, who are likely to derive much benefit from European discovery. A great man has arisen among them, their chief or king, Tammamah, whose mind, bursting through the prejudices of education and habit, and without the aid of literature and science, at once sees all these benefits, and determines to secure them to his countrymen.

What the great of Europe have distantly seen through the light of many centuries, it has been his lot, to grasp in a life time. By the force of his genius, it seems, he has united, in a short time, all this cluster of islands into one power—is introducing into them very fast, the arts of civilized life—has employed a fleet of some force, and carries on a direct trade of some importance, to the N. W. coast of America, and to China.

A son of this chief, who was badly wounded in the battle between the Enterprize and the Boxer, with the Algerine frigate, it is said, is now receiving an education by order of the navy department, in Connecticut, who intends sending him home as soon as his education is completed. It may be proper to add, that the death of Capt. Cook appears to be sincerely regretted by the inhabitants of these islands.

"The number of Post-Offices in the United States is about 2450. The mail is carried 46,880 miles in stages, and 61,171 in sulkeys and on horseback."

What an immense patronage for Return Jonathan? Who can wonder at Mr. Ingham's report? and the silence of the many respecting it?
Gazette Editor.

DESCRIPTION OF PAINTINGS,

EXECUTED BY M. ADIN,
In the Representative's Chamber, in the State House at Frankfort, Ky.

In the arch ceiling is represented THEMIS, daughter of Heaven and earth, Goddess of justice, under the form of a venerable woman, seated on clouds—her brow encircled with a rich pearl diadem, looking down at the mortals below—seems to command them to obey the laws.—In one hand she holds the scales to weigh the actions of men—in the other she holds a sword for the punishment of the guilty—near her are several GENII, with various attributes, and two of them are holding a Cartoon with these words:
"Jus sum cinque tribuens"

On the circular walls are painted 14 columns in the Corinthian order, between which are niches, in each of which are the following statues:—

No. 1. Represents—*Fore-sight*, holding in one hand an eye surrounded with the rays of light—in the other hand a compass to mark the precise measure of probability in men's actions.

No. 2. *Clemency or Mercy*—holding in one hand a branch of laurel as used among the ancients to absolve the guilty—an eagle at her feet, resting upon a thunderbolt, with an olive branch—symbol of mercy.

No. 3. *Concord*—crowned with wreaths of flowers, holding in one hand two cornucopias, or horns of plenty entwined—in the other hand a Pomegranate—symbol of the union of the people.

No. 4. *Charity*—suckling a child, and two at her feet.

No. 5. *Liberty*—won by courage, trampling on a broken yoke.

No. 6. *America*—with a bow in one hand—in the other a javelin—a quiver and arrows at her back—a lizard at her feet—symbol of this part of the world.

No. 7. *Eloquence*—crowned with garlands and pearls, holding in one hand a sceptre—in the other an open book.

No. 8. *Prudence*—holding a mirror, surrounded with snakes—the mirror designs that the prudent man rules all his actions, by a knowledge of his own faults—the snake is the symbol of prudence.

No. 9. *Strength*—is represented by a strong woman, holding in one hand a branch of Oak—leaning on a broken column, with the skin of a vanquished Lion.

No. 10. *Vigilance*—holding a book in one hand—in the other, a spear—symbol of activity.

CONNECTICUT METHODISTS.

The following curious article is copied from the Columbian Register, a democratic paper, printed at New-Haven.
Legislative Appropriation of Public Money.
Immediately after the close of the late session of the general assembly, the Hon. Jas. Hillhouse, late senator of the United States, called on one of the most ancient members of the Methodist society in this city, and presented him with a hand-bill, containing an act of that legislative body, appropriating to the Methodists and other religious sects in this state, certain sums of money to be applied to their use and benefit, requesting him to lay the same before his brethren, as he had opportunity, for their consideration, with such ex-

planations as he the said J. H. suggested; the more effectually to do this, a general meeting of the society was called, and after appointing Isaac Gilbert, sen. chairman, and Jacob Wolf, secretary, proceeded to the consideration of the aforesaid act, and adopted the following resolutions, as expressive of their real sentiments of its most obvious character—as follows:

At a general meeting of the male members of the Methodist society, in the city of New-Haven, convened by appointment, Nov. 7, 1816, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and expressing their views of the late act of the legislature of this state, making appropriations to them and others, of certain moneys to be obtained (if obtained at all) by drafts on the general government of the United States:

Resolved, That we do not consider legisla-
tive appropriations of money to religious so-
cieties, as having a tendency to promote vital
religion in the receivers, but on the contrary,
it is calculated to corrupt their minds from the
simplicity of the gospel; to enlist their
feelings in the interest of party politics; to en-
slave their consciences to those who are
most liberal, and, in fine, to induce them to
place the cross of Christ at the feet of civil
authority.

Resolved, That neither in the nature of
things, or by any authority vested in them, do
we conceive that the legislature of this state,
has any right to make appropriations of the
people's money, which was raised for other
purposes, to the use and benefit of religious
societies: for if the good people of this state
are disposed to make such appropriations,
they can and will do it without the interfer-
ence of the general assembly.

Resolved, That we cannot be persuaded that
the legislature, in appropriating twelve thou-
sand dollars of a doubtful claim, to the use and
benefit of the Methodists as a people, have
done it from any good: will they bear toward
them, but wholly from party motives and de-
signed to influence the elections for state au-
thorities; and whereas the money so appro-
priated is part of one hundred and fifty thou-
sand dollars, claimed for services said to be ren-
dered the United States during the late war
with Great Britain; and whereas the general
government has denied the legality of such
claim, and refused to pay the demand, with
the exception of about seventeen thousand
dollars; therefore

Resolved, That we view the appropriations
made to the Methodists, Baptists and Episco-
pals, as a matter of intrigue, designed ei-
ther to make a tool of these religious denomi-
nations, to pave the way for obtaining the
balance of ninety-five thousand dollars, (sixty-
eight thousand of which is appropriated to the
use and benefit of the Congregationalists and
Yale College) or in the event they should fail
of obtaining the several sums appropriated to
their use and benefit, to alienate the minds of
these sects from the administration of the
general government, and by that means do some-
thing towards helping themselves into the
chair of state.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Chris-
tians to be on their guard against the intrigues
of worldly men: to maintain their right, lib-
erties and privileges sacred and entire, a-
gainst every attempt either by fraud or force
to wrest them from their hands.

Resolved, Therefore, that we recommend,
and it is hereby recommended to our brethren
in this state, peaceably, quietly, and seriously
to meet together in their several societies (as
we have done) to take into consideration the
late act of the assembly, making an appropri-
ation of twelve thousand dollars to their use
and benefit, under the circumstances above no-
ticed, and determine (as there are about four
thousand communicants in this state) whether
they will be bought over to the interests of
their oppressors for the paltry sum of three
dollars per head, a sum too, worse than old
continental money, as it has no existence only
in words, and never will have, unless they,
with the Baptists and Episcopalians can give
it one.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be present-
ed, and the same is hereby presented to those
members of the general assembly who opposed
and withheld their votes from the support of
the bill making the appropriation of money
now under our consideration.

Resolved, That the above proceeding be
published in some public newspapers, and the
different printers in the state are hereby re-
quested to copy the same into their respective
papers.

In behalf of the Methodist Society of New-
Haven.

(Signed) ISAAC GILBERT, Sr. Ch'm.

JACOB WOLF, Secretary.

How does Federalism appear in the following
outline of a caricature?
"America, presenting a pistol to an enemy
with her right hand, and feeding him with her
left! An army of soldiers fighting him in one
district; and a band of smugglers driving cat-
tle to his lines in another!"

ALBANY, Nov. 10.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Col. DOLLEY, the commissioner appointed
on the part of the British government to es-
tablish the boundary line from the 45th pa-
rallel of latitude on the St. Lawrence, to the lake
of the Woods, arrived in this city on Saturday
last. Gen. PORTER, the American commis-
sioner, had arrived several days before. The
city of Albany being the place designated by
the treaty of Ghent for the first meeting of the
Commissioners, we understand that it accord-
ingly took place yesterday. From the late-
ness of the season, however, they will not be
able to commence their operations this fall,
but we are informed that they will probably
organize the board, and make the necessary
arrangements for entry on their labors as soon
as the water shall open in the spring. The
line to be run by this board embraced an ex-
tent of more than two thousand miles, through
one of the most interesting countries on the
globe, and its establishment will determine
the rights of the respective governments to
an immense number of very valuable islands,
which are now subjects of controversy. In ad-
dition to the political advantages resulting
from this commission, we anticipate from the
labors of the commissioners, and the gentle-
men who will accompany them, much useful
and interesting information connected with
the geology, mineralogy, and generally, with
the natural history of the north west section
of the United States. Albany Argus

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
The General Board of Directors, yesterday proceeded to the appointment of Directors and Cashiers, for five of the Branches of that institution. The following gentlemen were agreed upon.

FOR BOSTON.

William Gray, John Parker, Nathaniel Silsbee, Isaac Thordike, Geo. Blake, Thomas H. Perkins, Amos Burney, Tristram Bernard, John C. Jones, Arnold Wells, Jesse Putnam, Barney Smith, Gardner Green.

Cashier—Saml. Frothingham.

FOR NEW-YORK.

John Jacob Astor, Peter H. Schent, John Hone, John Clendenning, Gilbert Aspinwall, Henry Eckford, David Seligson, Henry Ranken, Isaac Lill, Francis Duffin, Thomas Knox, Thomas Lawrence, Archibald McVickar.

Cashier—Lynde Catlin.

FOR BALTIMORE.

James Buchanan, Charles Ridgely, (Hampton) James W. Patterson, Robert Gilmore, Jr. John McKim Jr. Thomas Findley, Lemuel Taylor, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Wm. Wilson, Jr. George Hoffman, Christopher Deshon, Roswell L. Colt, Amos A. Williams.

Cashier—Jas. W. McCulloch.

FOR CHARLESTON.

Christopher Fitzsimons, Wm. Turpin, J. F. Steinmetz, John Potter, Langdon Cheves, John C. Tobet, John Stoney, Robert Maxwell, James Johnson, Luke Goodman, John Brownlee, John M. Hopkins, John Robertson.

Cashier—Peter Robert.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Benjamin Morgan, William Kenner, Greenbury Dorsey, John Longfree, William Flower, David Talbot, William Flood, Richard Butler, W. W. Montgomery, Benjamin Story, Isaac L. McCoy, Thomas B. Johnson, C. C. Woodward.

Cashier—Joseph Sarr.

The sale of the lots in the new town of Terre Haute, near Fort Harrison, took place last week, and in one day lots were sold to the amount of upwards of twenty-one thousand dollars.

—*Vincennes Sun of Nov. 9.*

A second Tarbochia.—It is said that the son of Mungo Park, the traveller, who resides in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, is preparing to go abroad in search of his father, whom he still believes to be alive.—*London Paper.*

We have been favored with the following copy of the correspondence, which took place between Lord Exmouth and Mr. Shaler, American Consul General at Algiers, subsequent to the bombardment of that place:—*Com. Adm.*

Lord Exmouth to Wm. Shaler, Esq.

Queen Charlotte, Bay of Algiers,

22 September, 1816.

Sir,—Mr. McDonnell having stated to me your extreme kindness and attention to him during the period of his confinement by the *Heu* of Algiers, I feel it to be no more my inclination than my duty, as commander in chief of this fleet, to convey to you in the name of my nation, as well as individually, my sincere acknowledgments for this proof of your friendly disposition.

I am fully aware of the extent of your humanity towards the officers and men of his majesty's ship *Prometheus*, who were so unjustly detained and thrown into chains by this ferocious chief; inasmuch as you not only clothed them, but furnished them with money to relieve the cravings of hunger. Such acts of human generosity ought not to be unrecorded, particularly when they were exercised at the risk of your personal safety; and it will be a gratification to me, to bring this circumstance before the view of his majesty's government in the light it merits.

I must request you will do me the favor to inform me of the expenses you have been at, in alleviating the sufferings of my distressed countrymen, in order that I may repay you—and I shall at all times be ready to acknowledge to your country this act of benevolence.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) EXMOUTH.

ANSWER.

Consulate General of the United States,

Algiers, 2d September, 1816.

WM. SHALER TO LORD EXMOUTH.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Lordship did me the honor to address me this morning.

My regard for Mr. McDonnell was sufficient to call into activity every thing within my power to serve him and his family in the critical situation in which they were placed, and I never doubted in similar circumstances, my countrymen would have received from any British officer, situated as I was, the same relief which it was fortunately in my power to extend to the officers and boat's crew of his Britannic Majesty's ship *Prometheus* so unjustly detained here.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure your Lordship that in the case in question, my feelings concurred with what I considered to be my duty, and that I received with great sensibility your very flattering approbation of what I have done.

The money advanced by me for the relief of the British officers and seamen detained here, amounts to about 100 dollars, which I agreeable to your Lordship, I will settle, with Mr. McDonnell.

With very great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant.

—*Latest from the Spanish Maine.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

St. Barts, Nov. 11, 1816.

"Accounts were received a few days since via St. Thomas, stating that a severe engagement was fought on the 28th Oct. on the plains of Barcelona, 6 miles distant from the town between the Royal and Patriot armies. Sir George McGregor, commanded on the part of the Patriots, and General Morales, for the Royalists. The forces were about equal, 7000 strong; McGregor succeeded in taking 2,500 prisoners, and killing 800, together with possession of the town—General Morales had escaped into the mountains, and left behind him his horse, baggage &c.—The Patriots were in possession of several other parts of the Maine. Their fleet was said to be at Margareta. The Patriot privateers are cruising in great numbers between St. Thomas and Porto Rico; several American and English vessels have been boarded by them, and treated with the greatest politeness. They have recently captured several Spanish vessels with valuable cargoes."

—*F. Journal.*

CONFIRMATION.

By the brig *Virginia*, Rueburn, which arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, in 16 days from Barbadoes, we learn, that a vessel had arrived there on the 6th from Lagaira, the captain of which had brought verbal intelligence that the celebrated patriot general Sir George McGregor, had taken possession of Cumana, and was proceeding against Carracas with a sufficient force, it was believed, to take possession of that place.—*Balt. Gaz.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

New York, Nov. 19.

By an arrival on Saturday evening from South America, we have received the Buenos Ayres Gazette to Sept. 3.

[TRANSLATED.]

The general session of Congress closed in the great and worthy city of Saint del Tucuman, on the ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. The congress of the United Provinces resumed its previous discussions, on the great and august subject of the independence of the people which compose them. The voice of the whole territory was universally constant and decisive for solemn emancipation from the despotic power of the King of Spain. Notwithstanding that their representatives devoted to so arduous a task all the energy of their talents, the uprightness of their intentions, and the interest which the sanction of their fate require from the representatives of the people and their posterity; and at the closing of their sessions, they were asked if they wished that the provinces of the Union might be a free nation and independent of the kings of Spain and their metropolis, they immediately cried out, full of the holy ardour of justice, and one after another repeated successively their unanimous and spontaneous decision for the independence of the country, in virtue of which they decreed the following

DECLARATION.

We, the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in general Congress assembled, invoking that eternal power which presides over the universe, in the name and by the authority of the people, whom we represent, protesting to Heaven, to all nations and to all men, the justice which rules our decisions, solemnly declare, in the face of the whole world, that it is the unanimous and unquestionable will of these provinces to break the burdensome chains which unite them to the king of Spain, to resume the right of which they have been dispossessed, and invest themselves with the high character of a free nation, and independent of king Ferdinand the Seventh, his successor and their metropolis; to remain consequently in truth and of right, with an ample and full power to give to themselves the form of government which justice dictates, and the increase of their actual circumstances demand: thus all and each of them publish, declare, and confirm, obliging themselves through us, to the fulfilment and maintenance of this their will, pledging as security and guarantee their lives, fortunes and honors.

The present declaration shall be communicated to all whom it may concern; for its publication, and in virtue of the respect due to all nations—let them explain by a manifesto the great motives which have given place to this solemn declaration. Passed in the Hall of Sessions.—Signed with our hands, and sealed with the seal of Congress, and certified by our Secretary.

[Here follows the names of the deputies of the different states and provinces.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince, to his friend in New-York, dated Oct. 20.

"The patriot expedition sailed from here yesterday morning, consisting of a ship of 94 guns, a brig mounting 18, and a small schooner. None of the officers appeared overstocked with joy—nor were they permitted to know to what place they are destined—This expedition has left some of our merchantmen completely in distress—they have got almost all our men, by making promises to them. As to our vessel, we have but one man left, and a number of others in the same situation. When we shall get from here I know not—there is very little produce at this place; not enough to load one sixth of the vessels in this port.

OF SPAIN.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

Spain.—By recent letters we learn that a most arbitrary act has been committed by the Spanish government. The kingdom of Navarre is a portion of the Spanish monarchy which had its ancient rights—a permanent body of deputies has existed, to whom the guardianship of these rights and privileges was confined. This body had a right to declare whether any measure emanating from the king was contrary to the constitution of the province. An order was lately sent from the court, and the deputies in the exercise of their privilege refused to sanction it. In consequence of this refusal, the viceroy (Espelete) arrested the whole of them in their beds, and put them into prison.

By accounts from Rondo, July 20, it appears that there are great commotions in the Spanish armies. Officers and soldiers are constantly murmuring that the king thinks of nothing but of fattening the monks and canons, like hogs, while the military are suffered to perish.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3, 1816.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted, to both houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threaten scarcity in particular districts. Such however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence, are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And, as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be, among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention at London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the direct routes, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British Cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject; with a disclaimer, however of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers. An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander, on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, &c. the American flag, with the officers &c. crew, insulted, in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate and smaller vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty, in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs, with Algiers, at the present moment, is not known. They defy, leaving pretences from circumstances for which the United States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting, as the alternative, war or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely in the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary States, our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly favourable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements; as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, though not supported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expense to the hazard of doing injustice; or to the enforcement of justice, against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favour the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now, in movable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life. As a subject of the highest importance to

the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a re-organization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of a free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated in the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government, at an early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it, to the favorable consideration of Congress: And I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attention of the Legislature. It will be a seasonable occasion, also, for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revival of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples, which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time, the greater solicitude, to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view, the interposition of Congress appears to be required, by the violations and evasions which it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens, who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by exclusive importations of slaves into the United States through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to Congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply to the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To those recommendations, I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the Executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts, and by the great and widening space within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court a relief from itinerant fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained as with the researches and preparation which are due to their stations, and to the juridical reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent, require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the Judges.

The extent and variety of Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country, and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The courts of experience recommends as another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under a probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the efficient and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of the revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty-seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the treasury including the payment of the arrearages of the War department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriation, will amount to about the sum of thirty-eight millions of dollars; and that, consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency; but they

have, nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes, and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the war of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty-five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting, to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of a uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which congress has established, insure respect and confidence both at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect, throughout the union. But for the interest of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it, ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service, being at little distance, I shall had no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favorable regard can never cease; and, with the consciousness, that I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfailing gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country more will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home, and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation; that for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the moderate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed, to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall find, in the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution which is its palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object; and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments and compacts between religion and the state, which maintains inviolably the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and encourages, in every authorized mode, that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing, the true enjoyment of it. A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and repels them from its own; which does justice to all nations with a readiness, equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks by appeals to reason and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace. A government, in a word, whose conduct, with or without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth and good will to man.

These contemplations sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the situations under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

Hint for New-England.—The congressional election which has just terminated in New-England, affords the strongest demonstration of a salutary and exclusive and political reform having taken place among our New-England brethren in the short period of two years. In the present congress, the republicans have but a very small fraction of the representation; in the next, they will have more than half, as will be seen by the following statement of the old and new members.

	New members.		Old members.	
	Rep.	Fed.	Rep.	Fed.
New-Hampshire,	7	0	0	7
Vermont,	6	0	0	6
Massachusetts,	10	10	3	17
Rhode-Island,	0	2	0	2
Connecticut,	0	7	0	7

Such are the fruits of the Hartford Convention.—The federal Sampson has truly been shorn of his locks.

Lexington, December 16.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

In times of war and devastation, waged by our unnatural enemy & her savage allies, while bands of our young men were flocking to the standard of their country, those who were unable to follow their example, at home by every possible exertion, endeavored to aid and assist in the glorious cause. Independent of liberal contributions, for the comfort of their brethren, *Theophilus Corps* were formed, and the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of arms to be used in defence of the liberties of our country—Such acts speak volumes—they afford a pleasing index to free & virtuous minds.—Now, when we are happily enjoying the blessings of peace, we are truly gratified to see another company of young gentlemen forming themselves into a CHARITABLE SOCIETY, the profits of their success to be applied to the exclusive benefit of the *Fayette Hospital*. We understand their pieces are in rehearsal, and their performance to take place in a short time, Mr. Usua having gratuitously offered his Theatre, for their convenience. We have no doubt, but that the citizens of Lexington will duly appreciate and patronise this laudable undertaking.

Any gentleman having a copy of the Comedy called, *WHO WANTS A GUINEA?* and will leave it at the office of the Kentucky Gazette for the use of the Charitable Society, will confer a favor—it will be carefully preserved and returned.

PRICES CURRENT.—New Orleans, Nov. 27.
Bagging, Kentucky, 25 a 30 cts.
Beef, K. mess—none.
Cargo—do.
Coffee, lb. 18 a 20 cts.—dull.
Cordage, Am. 10 a 13—sales.
Bailing, 10—do.
Cotton, 1st quality, 26—sales.
Hams & Bacon, 10 a 15—dull.
Hemp, K—none.
Yarns, 8 a 9—dull.
Hogs-lard, 13 a 14—sales.
Meal, Corn, kiln-dried, bbl. 3 a 3 50—do.
Pork, K. mess, 30—scarce.
Cargo—none.
Porter, Am. draft, 9 a 10—none.
Sugar, country, prime, 12 a 15 cts. New crop, 9 a 10—scarce.
Tobacco, K. cwt 11 a 12—dull.

EXCHANGE.
On Baltimore, 5 below
On Philadelphia, 2 do.
On New York, par.
On Boston, 2 do. above.
On Specie, 3 do. do.
Dubourg's P. C.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 29.

Venezuela Privateer.

The annexed statement was received in town yesterday from the *Volize*. If it be correct this vessel has certainly infringed the neutrality of the United States and should be sent after and brought back to answer for it, if possible. We sincerely wish the patriots of South America success—but if their own interest, the laws of nations and every other human consideration do not induce them to respect our rights, they should be taught the danger of insulting their natural ally.

The *Venezuela* armed scho. *Jupiter* (which sailed without paying pilotage, or giving an order for it) captured within musket shot of the Har, the Spanish brig *La Reina de los Angeles*, Capt. Roca, from Campeachy, bound to New-Orleans, and Spanish scho. *Hipolite*, captain Ventura Marías, from Campeachy and Vera Cruz, also bound to New-Orleans; the crews of the two vessels were landed at the Balize except the captains who are detained on board the privateer.

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 4.

Petitions for the incorporation of a Steam Mill company in Winchester and for the reduction of the salary of the circuit Judges from Christian county, were received, read, and referred.

The house received from the senate the following resolutions: 1. To appoint committees to examine and report the state of the Auditor's office, the Treasurer's office, the Register's office, and the Penitentiary; 2. To choose a Senator to supply the place of William T. Barry, on Thursday the 5th instant; 3. To appoint a committee to enquire and examine into the state of the Bank of Kentucky, which resolutions were read, the two first concurred in, and the third laid on the table.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills: 1. To amend the law establishing inspections; 2. To amend the penal laws; 3. To amend the law imposing a tax on wholesale and retail stores; 4. Further to regulate the payment of the debt due to the commonwealth; 5. To alter the mode of summoning jurors; 6. Concerning clerks of courts; 7. To amend the militia laws; 8. To authorise plat and certificates of survey to be received and registered in certain cases.

A resolution was offered, read, and adopted for referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to arming the militia to a select committee.

Thursday, December 5.

The committee for courts of justice reported the following bills as unfinished business of the last session, viz. 1. a bill regulating appeals from magistrates; 2. to explain and amend the acts concerning the trial of slaves; 3. to amend the act further regulating the penitentiary; 4. providing a mode of trial against magistrates for malfeasances, &c. 5. to amend the acts authorising a change of venue in civil cases; 6. for the benefit of the orphans of those who fell in the last war; 7. to provide for the safe keeping of the public arms; 8. to amend the act providing a summary mode of collecting debts; 9. providing for proceedings against absent debtors before justices of the peace; 10. to prevent the fraudulent surveying and patenting of land, &c. 11. to prevent redemption of land &c. 12. to regulate the general court; 13. to amend the act establishing a state bank, and 14. to prevent the practice of gaming. Which bills were received and laid on the table.

Friday, December 6.

Leave was given to Mr. Helm to bring in a bill to amend an act concerning occupying claimants of land.

The house concurred in the resolution from the senate to examine the Bank, and appointed a committee.

Mr. Grundy asked leave to bring in a bill to coerce the payment of specie from the Banks, which was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the commonwealth.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz. 1. altering the time of returning fine money by justices, constables, sheriffs, &c. 2. to establish an election precinct in Fleming; 3. to prevent fraud by the circulation of individual notes; 4. to regulate the duties of magistrates, sheriffs and constables; 5. to authorise the sale of a part of the public lands in the town of Hopkinsville; 6. to prevent the reading of the reports of sister states in our courts of justice; 7. to subject equitable titles of land to sale by execution in certain cases; 8. for the benefit of Netherish Cravens; 9. to establish an election precinct in Knox; 10. to authorise the county court of Floyd to sell a part of their public ground; 11. to amend the law appropriating vacant lands; 12. to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

Saturday, December 7.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Auditor, covering his report, &c.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Balances due the commonwealth, Nov. 10th, 1816 \$ 29,637 40
Amount of warrants issued from November 10, 1815, to Nov. 10, 1816 246,480 47
Of which there remains unpaid 403 58
Probable receipts for the year ending Nov. 10, 1817. 113,000 00
In the treasury 10th Nov. last, 47,210 50
\$ 160,210 50
Probable expenditures for the same year 99,500 30

Mr. Rowan from the committee for courts of justice reported a resolution that the petition of sundry persons in Christian county, praying a reduction of judges' salaries, be rejected.—This gave rise to a discussion which turned upon the question whether it was reasonable to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges to \$800. Report concurred in.

The bill to regulate appeals from magistrates and for providing for proceedings against absent debtors before magistrates were referred to a select committee.

The speaker submitted a letter from the treasurer covering his report.

Receipts, inclusive of what was in the treasury Nov. 10, 1815, \$303,511 62
Expenditures (including stock subscribed to the Bank) 246,481 27
Cash on hand Nov. 10, 1816, 57,030 75

So much of the governor's message as relates to education, &c. was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Helm submitted a resolution to give ten dollars each to two Chickasaw Indians now at Frankfort, which sum was raised to twenty dollars, and the resolution passed.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 4th.

Resolutions were adopted and members of joint committees appointed to examine and report the state of the Auditor's office, the Treasurer's office, and the Penitentiary.

The Senate adopted the following resolutions: 1. That so much of the governor's message as relates to the militia; 2. so much as relates to education; 3. so much as relates to the sale of offices; 4. so much as relates to the Penitentiary, be referred, the two first to select committees, the 3d to the committee for courts, &c. and the 4th to a joint committee.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to incorporate a company to turnpike a road from Lexington to Louisville.

Thursday, December 5th.

Committees were appointed on such parts of the lieutenant governor's message as relate, 1. to the improvement of navigation; 2. to the militia; and 3. to education. Committees were also appointed to examine the Auditor's office; the Treasurer's office; the Penitentiary; and the bank.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 9.

The following bills were read the first time and ordered to be read the 2d time, viz: 1st, a bill to prevent gaming—2d, a bill further to regulate the general court—3d, a bill to amend the act establishing the state bank—4th, a bill to amend the act entitled an act regulating the Penitentiary—5th, a bill providing a mode of trial against justices of the peace for malfeasance and misfeasance in office.

A petition from sundry citizens of Fayette county, praying for a separate judicial district for said county was received, read and referred to the committee for courts of justice.

The following bills were reported from the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz: By Mr. T. Stevenson, 1. to regulate the duties of Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c. By Mr. Harrison, 2. to prevent the circulation of private notes in this commonwealth. By Mr. Dillam, 3. to authorise the sale of the Christian seminary lands, and to appoint trustees therein. By Mr. Ewing, 4. to admit a copy of the will of Saml Drake, dec'd to record in the Jessamine county court—and by Mr. Underwood, 5. to authorise the Register of the Land Office to receive and register certified copies of plat and certificates of survey in certain cases—which bills were severally received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Wednesday, Dec 11.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz: 1. To amend an act regulating certain towns, &c.—2. To amend the law authorizing the appropriation of Tellico lands—3. Concerning commonwealth's attorneys—4. Concerning replevin judgments—5. To amend the law regulating the circuit court system.

The following bills were introduced, viz: 1. To regulate the payment of the debt due to the commonwealth, &c.—2. Concerning venire men—3. To prolong the time for improving lots in Lebanon, which were passed to a 2d reading. Also from the Senate bills for the relief of John Francis and Richard Slavy and for the relief of Wm. and Evan Dewees, passed to a second reading.

The following bills were committed to select committees, viz. 1. To prevent the practice of gaming—2. To regulate the general court—3. To amend the act to establish the state bank—4. For the relief of Sarah Burris—5. Concerning sheriffs, magistrates and constables—6. To prevent the circulation of private notes—7. To authorise the register to receive plat and in certain cases.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 9.

Mr. J. Garrard reported with an amendment the bill to compel Circuit Judges to reside in their circuits. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole.

The Senate passed the bills for the relief of Wm. and Evan Dewees, and for the benefit of John Francis, &c.

The senate resolved 17 to 14, that they could not constitutionally act upon the nomination of a person for sheriff of Madison county.

The nomination of William Henry, of Lexington, and K. S. Wheatley of Maysville, as notaries public, were made by the governor & approved by the Senate.

Mr. Owens obtained leave to bring in bills—1. concerning the Court of Appeals—2 further to regulate the debt due to the commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands; and 3, a bill to regulate the judiciary system, and reduce the salaries of the circuit judges—Yeas 22—Nays 6. The bill altering the time of holding the county and circuit courts of Casey county, was presented. Read, and ordered a second reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

This day was principally occupied in the discussion of the resolutions laid on the table the 3d inst. by Mr. H. Taylor from Clark county. The senate decided 29 to 12, that E. Bullock Esq. was by the constitution only elected Speaker of the Senate for the present session, and that his seat as senator of Fayette county, was not by reason of his election vacated.

FRANKFORT, December 15.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this State elected John J. Crittenden, Esq. a Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the term of six years, to commence from the 4th of March next. The votes were as follows:—

SENATE.	
1st. Ballot.	2nd. Ballot.
Crittenden 13.	Crittenden 20.
Adair 12.	Adair 1.
Mills 8.	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
1st. Ballot.	2nd. Ballot.
Crittenden 32.	Crittenden 52.
Adair 29.	Adair 34.
Mills 25.	
Whole No. Crittenden 72.	
Adair 47.	
Majority for Crittenden, 25.	

FROM THE ARGUS.

No. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

Fellow Citizens,

I have resumed my pen to give you my ideas on the present state of parties in this commonwealth. A phenomenon has appeared in our political horizon, as curious in itself as it is inexplicable to most of our citizens. From the federal party, which had justly incurred the hatred and contempt of every patriot, has sprung out like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, a new and singular being, which says its name is 'No Party.' It pretends to great wisdom, superior patriotism, and a most ardent love for the people. To strip this being of its borrowed plumes, to show you that it has a name, that it is a mere daw in peacock's feathers, a wolf in sheep's clothing, is my present object.

The acting governor has well observed, in his message to the Legislature, that "a party spirit is at all times unpleasant and often mischievous." Never did words more true issue from the mouth of the holy prophet Isaiah. They doubtless came from the very heart of his excellency, and he might have added with equal truth and equal feeling, that it was particularly unpleasant at the present time. In fact our lieutenant governor is by his own professions one of those men, who belong to that party called 'no party,' and has acted precisely upon the principles which they profess. "He will discourage party spirit"—This is very well in the abstract; but how will he do it?—Why, by taking to his bosom the champion of federalism! As well might he attempt uniting fire and water by throwing a burning coal into the Kentucky, or attempt to allay the inundations of that river by throwing his body into the torrent. When I hear those who know not the history of republics talk of the extinction of party spirit, I pity their ignorance; but when I hear such language from men of reading and observation, I despise them for their cunning and hate them for their impudence.

Parties are as useful and as necessary to clear the political atmosphere and keep the people alive to their rights, as storms and thunder in the economy of nature. Without the one we should soon sink beneath the calm of despotism, and without the other, famine and pestilence would brood over the world and sweep man from earth. But while we hail the existence of parties as necessary and salutary, we ought narrowly to watch their designs and mark their progress. In the fate of federalism we have seen that parties although "often mischievous," when they violate every principle of patriotism are abandoned and despised, and like a villain in a foreign land, cover their guilt under borrowed names. Particularly ought we to watch and discover the designs of every new party. We should endeavor to ascertain whether it be really inspired with the patriotism which it professes, or whether it be one of these runaway villains making high pretensions under borrowed names.

It is under these impressions, that I call your attention to this new party called 'no party.' It has already pervaded our state. It is seated in the executive chair, shows itself in every petty town and has already infected several Editors. I shall attempt to show the origin of 'no party,' the materials of which it is composed, with the effect it has on all who join it; and the object which it has in view.

CAYO

DIED—Suddenly on Friday last, J. B. DONLAND, Esq. Merchant of this place.

Bakers Wanted.

TWO or three BAKERS wanted, to whom good wages will be given.
BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Lexington Altonia Mills, Dec. 16. 51

NEW PLAN OF ROBBING!

We are informed, that a few days since, a man of genteel appearance applied to a store-keeper in Market-street for permission to leave his trunk in the store during the night, representing that it contained dry goods of value, but that the waggon which was to take it to the westward would not be ready to receive it till the next day, when he would send for it. The store-keeper very readily consented, and the trunk was accordingly deposited in his store. During the night a neighbor opposite observed a light in the store; which being an unusual thing, he communicated the circumstance to the owner early in the morning. Suspicions being thus excited, officers were immediately sent for, and after a strict search throughout the store, no thief could be discovered, but several articles of valuable merchandise were missing. At length it was deemed expedient to examine the stranger's trunk; when lo! the gentleman was found profoundly enveloped in the stolen goods!—It is presumed he had his accomplices out of doors, who were to have called in the morning and carried him and his booty off in triumph.

Since writing the above, we learn, that two men called at the store next morning, with an order for the trunk, and were immediately apprehended.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

Tammany Society.

A MEETING of the Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam on Wednesday evening the 18th of the month of November, precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order, F. PENISTON, Sec'y.
R. C. PARKER, Sec'y.
Month of Games 16th }
Y. D. 325 }

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 7th Nov. 1816.
Resolved, That the market days for the New Market-house, be changed from Wednesdays and Saturdays to Tuesdays and Fridays; and that the public be notified thereof in the public papers.—The change to take place from and after the passage of this resolution.

Attest,
R. S. TODD, c. l. t. t. z.

Lexington Library.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Lexington Library, will take place at the Library Room, on the FIRST SATURDAY in January next, at 4 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian, and to do such other business as may be necessary for the benefit of the institution.
THOS. M. PRENTISS, Librarian.
Dec. 14, 1816. 51-2

LOOK HERE!

GEORGE COONS having taken the LEXINGTON BREWERY, formerly in the possession of Mr. Coleman, informs the farmers, that he is now ready to purchase BARLEY, HOPS and WOOD. Those who have Barley would do well to call immediately.
Dec. 16. 51-4

Education.

THE patrons of the BRYAN-STATION SCHOOL, are requested by the board of trustees to meet at the School-house, on the 1st day of January next, in order to fill the school by subscription for the ensuing year, they having again engaged U. B. CHAMBERS as their teacher. It is expected that a few boarders may be admitted, if early application is made. Those wishing to study the English Grammar, Geography, Surveying, &c. would be preferred. Terms as usual.
Dec. 16. 41-2

FOUND,

ON the 2d of the present month, a SADDLE and BRIDLE—the Saddle about half worn. The owner, by making application to Wm. McConnell, one mile from Lexington, on the road to Frankfort, and paying for this advertisement, can have the above described articles.
Dec. 12. 51-3

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my stock and farm have been much injured by persons passing through on foot and horse, this is intended to inform such strollers that I shall positively make an example of all such transgressors hereafter. For S. TEGARDEN,
December 12. 51-4

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having disposed of their stock of goods, are now anxious to close their accounts as soon as possible; therefore request all those indebted to them by note or book account, to come forward and make payment immediately.
SHREVE & SMITH.
December 9th, 1816. 50-3*

B KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.
TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted.
Dec. 16. 51

FOR SALE,

72½ Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.
Dec. 14. 51H WM. TOD.

12 1-2 Cents Reward,

WILL be given, for apprehending an apprentice to the carpenter's business, named ABSALOM PLUNKETT, about 15 years of age, dark hair, tolerable well made, had on when he went away, a new dark suit of cassinet clothes. This is to warn all persons from harboring or employing said boy, as I will positively prosecute them to the utmost of the law.
At Sanders, two and a half miles from Lexington.
December 15. 51.3

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE,

A HALF yearly meeting of the stockholders will be held at their office in Lexington, on Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President and Directors,
C. BRADFORD, Clk.
49-10

LOST,

ON the 11th of this month, a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE, on the Bank of Kentucky, with an endorsement on the back of it, name not recollecting. The person who found said note, by leaving it at this office, shall be compensated if he asks for it.
Dec. 17. 51-3*

Tammany Steam Mill.

AT the lower end of Water street, Lexington, is now in complete operation—two run of stones, one five feet, (Ohio Run) the other four feet, (Red River)—elevators both for grain and meal, with other requisite machinery, will produce with ease, 30 barrels of flour per day, and with the addition of two more run of stones (there being a sufficiency of power to keep three run in constant operation,) would produce 60 barrels per day. The steam engine is constructed by Danl. Large, of Philadelphia, on Watt and Bolton's plan, with some improvements, built in the best manner, and put up by Mr. Joseph Day, 22 inch cylinder and rated at 16-horse power agreeably to the English computation. This engine cost 7000 dollars in Philadelphia, transportation to this place and expense of putting it up, exceeded 5000 dollars additional, so that the engine, as it now stands, cost upwards of 12,000 dollars, and is in every particular, such an engine as the one that drives the works of the Lexington Manufacturing Company; and also like the one that drives the works at Sanders—all three being built and put up by the same men—the Mill house is stone, 40 by 60 feet, 4 stories, finished completely; all the work done in the best and most substantial manner. This very valuable property is now offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a man of capital, no business in this country, promises to be so productive, in no part of the Western Country, will a steam mill produce more profit than in Lexington. I am well satisfied that the profit of two years' work, will pay the cost of the mill—Wheat in general is 12½ to 16 cents per bushel lower here than at Louisville—and Bran and Shorts are double the price such articles are at Louisville. So that the advantages of purchasers of wheat and sales of offal here, will in common seasons pay the wagonage of a barrel of flour (one dollar) to Louisville. This being the fact, and I challenge any person to controvert it, places a steam mill here upon an equal footing with any locality in the state, with this advantage in favor of Lexington—a sure home market for nearly all that the mill can produce, which is daily increasing; it is now quite common for the farmers in the neighbourhood to buy all their flour from the steam mills—Many of the Waggoners that bring Cotton from Tennessee, take back loads of flour—the mill is at present rented to Col. Morrison and Mr. A. Stanton—possession could, however, be had, at an early day if required. For an exhibition of the mill, works, &c. & profit arising from working it, apply to Andrew Stanton at the Mill—for the terms of sale, to LEWIS SANDERS.

Sanders, 16th Dec 1816—51-3v

FLOUR BARRELS wanted at the mill.
Wanted to hire FOUR NEGRO MEN accustomed to work on a farm.
L. S.

Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 65 feet on Main street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Dec 5, 1816. 50-1f

Bank of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital of the Bank of the United States, at Lexington, Kentucky, that the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to receive the said subscriptions, are duly authorised by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to receive the second instalment of the said subscription, to wit:—On each share of the said capital, ten dollars in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt, at the rates prescribed by the act of incorporation, with a power of attorney annexed to the certificate of the said funded debt proportion, authorising the loan officer for the time being, at whose office the said funded debt shall stand recorded, (or the Register of the Treasury of the United States, if the stocks shall stand on the books of the Treasury) to transfer the same in due form of law, to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, that the said commissioners as agents of the bank, will attend at the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, daily, and every day, (Sundays excepted) from the first of January next ensuing, to the 31st of the same month, both days inclusive, for the purpose of receiving the payments as aforesaid, and that the subscribers at their option, may either pay their second instalment at the original place of subscription, within the time herein limited, or at the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia.

JOHN W. HUNT,

JOHN TILFORD,

RICH'D. HIGGINS.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1816. 50-7

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders of the Fayette Paper Manufacturing Company, will meet on the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Paper Mill of said Company, for the purpose of electing a President, and transacting other business.

By order of the board.

L. STEPHENS, clk. P. T.

December 9th, 1816. 50-2w

To Rent.

A HOUSE and LOT on Mulberry street opposite Mrs. Harts lately occupied by Mr. James Macdon. There are three rooms on the first floor, two rooms on the second floor with a garret, well finished.—A Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, excellent cellars, and a large Stable and Coach-house, with an extensive garden and a Pump in the yard—possession may be had immediately.—Apply to WILLIAM MACBEAN, Agent for Thomas Deye Owings.

50-1f

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN.—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816. 49-1f

HOGS BRISTLES

JOHN LOCKWOOD continues to give the highest price in CASH for cleaned comb HOGS BRISTLES, at his Brush Manufactory on Main street—two doors below the Post-office.
Lexington, December 7th, 1816. 50-1f

Jessamine County, &c.

Taken up by Elect Howard, on the waters of Clear-creek, near Bull's Tavern, one BAY HORSE, 14 hands 2 inches high, supposed to be 10 years old, small star and snip, right hind foot white, and hump inside of the same leg, some saddle spots, blemish on the right eye. Appraised to \$35, before me, this 13th day of September, 1816.
A. LOGAN, J. J.

POETRY.

THE ESCAPE OF LAVALLETTE.

BY H. H. WRIGHT.

It was night—and the silence of death was around,
Save the clanking of chains in the prisoner's cell,
Or the groan that re-echo'd in heart-chilling sound,
As the tread of the sentinel heavily fell.

Al! who is it leans on that table of stone,
And tranquilly watches the lamp's fading beam?
Firm, firm is his bosom; he utters no moan—
No tears from the fountain of sympathy stream.

To-morrow the sun will dispense his bright ray—
But the sun of the hero grows feeble and dim;
The shade of oppression has grown'd on his way,
And the night bird is chanting his funeral hymn.

Al! feels—but that feeling is awful and still;
And he wastes not in fruitless complaining his
breath;
He bows him submissive to Heaven's high will,
And calmly awaits the approach of his death.

Full oft for his country his bosom he bared,
And seal'd the rough mountain, or stepp'd the
dark flood;
Alike in his grief and his glory he shad,
And sought for her welfare 'mid peril and blood.

Ungrateful! she dooms him the lot of the vile!
She turns from the light of his 'soul beaming
eye!
And the demon of malice, with hell in her smile,
In perspective beholds how a hero can die!

O, shame on the tyrant! thou sleep'st on thy throne
Upheld by the mercile's minions of pride!
Thy lullaby song is the victim's last groan—
Thy hands in the life-blood of virtue are dy'd.

But cheer thee, brave heart! tho' thy lamp fades
away
And thou look'st on the morrow, the last of thy
hours;
Thy shortly for thee shall there dawn a new day,
Enrich'd with sun-beams, and blooming with
flowers.

Mid the circle of friends who have liv'd in thy
smile
There is one, bright angel of virtue and truth,
Whose prayer to the Author of goodness are while,
Rose, blend, for her husband had love of her
youth.

O, who but the wife, on whose bosom so dear,
The hero full oft with pillow'd his head,
Would have rent the strong shackles of peril and
fear,
And the path from destruction to safety have
led?

She has pass'd through the guard to the innermost
cell;
The young pledge of her love has attended her
way;
The claims of the captive already have fell,
And hope in his dungeon has darted a ray.

The chieftain looks up from his table of stone,
No longer he watches the lamp's fading beam;
He presses the heart of his wife to his own,
And the tears from the fountain of sympathy
stream.

The lips of his daughter inhale the warm kiss;
The soul of the hero, undaunted and brave,
Is entranc'd, and expands with the fullness of bliss—
For his lov'd one has offer'd him safety, to save.

"O haste thee! (cries she) when the portal
thou gain'st;
"Thou wilt find there are friends who watch
o'er thy fate;
"Though thy enemies once, yet, their honor un-
stain'd,
"They'll protect thee, my husband—Fly! fly,
ere too late!"

The tread of the prisoner cautiously falls—
The wide-spread mantle is over him (drown—
His child his supporter, he leaves the drear walls,
And happiness, freedom and life, are his own!

Away from the vultures who thirst for his blood,
By his generous preservers attended, he flies;
They scale the rough mountain; they cross the
dark flood—
He is safe—and to Heaven his orisons rise.

Brave hero! again shall thy bosom expand;
To thy heart shall thy wife and thy daughter be
press'd;
And thine ev'ning of life, in some happier land
Than thy suffering country, be tranquil and blest.

In Paris, the gallery of the theatre is
called Paradise. The Dutchess of Or-
leans took a fancy to go to the play one
night, with only a fille de chambre and to
sit there. A young officer sat next her,
who was very free in his addresses, and
when the play was over, concluded by of-
fering her a supper, which she seemed
to accept. He accompanied her down
stairs, but was confounded when he saw
her attendants and equipage and heard
her name. Recovering, however, his
presence of mind, he handed her into her
carriage, bowed in silence, and was re-
tiring when she called out, where is the
supper you promised? He bowed and re-
plied, "in Paradise madam, we are all
equals; but I am not insensible of the
respect I owe you on earth." The
prompt and proper reply obtained for
him a place in the Dutchess' carriage,
and at her table.

CHINESE METHOD OF MENDING CHINA.
Take a piece of flint glass, beat it to
fine powder, and grind it well with
the white of an egg, and it joins china with-
out riveting, so that no art can break it
in the same place. You are to observe,
that the composition is to be ground ex-
tremely fine on a painter's stone.

GEORGE SHANNON,
Attorney at Law,
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-11 February 25, 1816.

NOTICE,
TO all whom it may concern, That I shall apply
to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin,
on the second Monday in February next, for an or-
der to establish a town on my land, lying in McCall's
Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles
above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreedly to
my act of assembly in such case made and provided
SAMUEL SANDERS.
October 14th, 1816. 44-2m 3m

For Sale,
TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate
LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is
a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Ne-
gro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house,
&c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-
trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cher-
ry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing
water. Terms may be known by applying to the
subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from
Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington
road.
A. DANFORD.
Nov. 13. 47-11

Robert A. Gatewood,
Has opened a very general and well selected assort-
ment of
Merchandise,
In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail
on a very small advance for Cash.
January 1 416.

Silver Plating.
ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,
Have commenced the
Silver Plating Business,
Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's
Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, un-
der the firm of
JANUARY & NUTTMAN;
Where they have on hand an elegant assort-
ment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle
Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mount-
ing, &c.* which they will dispose of at whole-
sale or retail on moderate terms. Country
Merchants and Saddlers will find it their in-
terest to give them a call before they purchase.
Old work replated in the best manner, and
cash given for old Silver and Pewter.
N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to
execute

ENGRAVING
Of all all kinds, in the neatest manner, on ap-
plication as above.
Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-11

JULIUS GULIAND Watchmaker,
HAS for sale an assortment of the most
fashionable

Watches and Jewellery
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—ALSO—
Clock and Watch Materials
OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.
All of which will be sold low at reduced
prices.
He keeps his shop two doors below Capt.
Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr.
Hoswell as a shop and residence, where he
makes and repairs CLOCKS and WATCHES in
the best and neatest manner.
Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,
ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS,
Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON
FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of
erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract
with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of
Wood, before November next. The above work
is located near the main road leading from Louis-
ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis-
ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick,
or Marshall's, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G.
Prentiss, or John Puck, Lexington, Kentucky.
Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.
33 August 7th, 1816.

A STRAY HORSE.
STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by
some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th
of August, a **SORREL HORSE**, about 15-17
hands high and about 9 years old; one of the
fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of
white hair near the bottom of the mane, and
what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his
shoulders are marked all round with the collar,
and his breast with the breast belt having been
much galled by being worked in the horse
walk of my factory. Any person finding and
bringing said horse to me, will be generously
rewarded.
JOHN JONES.
Cotton Factory, Water-street, 7
Lexington, Sept. 2 36-11

For Sale,
THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.
JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-11

FOR SALE,
ON a long credit, by giving bond and ap-
proved security, an
Elegant New Carriage.
Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or
JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,
DRUGGIST,
[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]
HAS received an extensive assortment of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-
fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarifica-
tors, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and
Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the
public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,
wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb
Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816. 34-

Partnership Dissolved.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Ashton, Beach and Neille,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All
those having demands on the firm, are requested to
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton
and Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 21, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the
old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Car-
riages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the
shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

FOUNDRY.
The subscriber having commenced a
Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry.
In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's,
Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the
public in general, that he now carries them on in all
their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machine-
ry will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best
manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—
He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons,
hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons,
wheat flat irons, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received, and punc-
tually attended to, by the subscriber.
JOSEPH BRUEN.
February 25. 10

150 BARRELS
BROWN SUGAR,
For Sale by
WILLIAM C. BELL,
At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Mar-
ket-house.
47 Nov. 18.

Bartlet & Cox,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue
to transact business on commission as formerly.
48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce
for some time past—such as Sennahs, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.
May 10, 1816. 20-11

Wool Carding.
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

TO WOOL AND COTTON
MANUFACTURERS.
The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Throshles of 108
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Ro-
ving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-11

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO THE LADIES.
THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
siring of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufacturing Co. or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-11

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves
IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,
In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queens, Wines & Young Hysen
Glass & Beer & Brandy & Imperial
China & C.

New Goods.
JOSEPH I. LEMON,
Has just received a neat and general assortment of
French, India and British
GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which
will render it complete. Prompt payments
being made for the same, he will be enabled
to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices
for cash.
Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.
Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
35-11 August 1816.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of ev-
ery kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Wanted,
TWO or THREE APPRENTICES to the
Carpenter's Business. Youths of good
character, who can come well recommended
will meet with encouragement on application
to
MEGOWAN & BULL.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

To Rent,
A SMALL convenient BRICK HOUSE, a
few doors from Capt. Postlethwait's Ta-
vern. There is on the lot a pump of excellent
water, with a good Smoke-house and Dairy.
For terms apply to DAVID MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 49

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,
Has on hand and offers for sale, at reduced prices,
AT HIS
COMMISSION HOUSE, Lexington,
Machine Cards.

HAVING formed a correspondence with the
Managers of the New-York Manufactory of
CARDS, and having been employed by Mr. Daniel
Ryder of this place, (the only person in the western
country who makes them) to sell all those made by
him, he flatters himself he will have it in his
power to supply the demand—therefore solicits or-
ders, promising to pay the strictest attention in
having them promptly and exactly filled;—and
should those from New-York be preferred, he will
order them on immediately. Nov. 9 46-11

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND,
(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington,)
Has just received and opened an extensive
assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS,
Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES,
CAMBRIGS,
Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.
Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do. do. do.
Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Gingham
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,
Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,
5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS,
Plain and changeable SILKS,
Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,
DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and
Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,
SATINETTS, VIGONETS, domestic Ging-
hams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY
ARTICLES, &c. &c.
The above goods were purchased in New
York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be
sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, May, 18. 21-11

Just Imported,
AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENTELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and
Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-
ers too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and
coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHIN
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior
quality,
ROSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
47 November 20.
Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAW-
KINS, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons having claims against the
concern, will present them to JOSEPH H.
HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons
indebted in any manner whatever will make
payment to him.
J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20-11

Brass Foundry.
The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry
on the Brass Founding business in all its
various Branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tong, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favours he hopes to merit a continu-
ance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-11

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons
having unsettled accounts with the late firm,
are requested to call and settle them
without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious
to have their accounts all settled up to this
date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-11

Fulling Business.
THE public are informed that the subscribers
have entered into partnership in the FULLING
BUSINESS, and that they have appointed Francis
McLair and John Ranch, at the Lexington Woolen
Factory, to receive cloths for them to finish, which
will be returned on the second Saturdays in every
month, finished in a style at least equal to any other
in the country.
JOEL SCOTT,
WM. H. COX.
N. B. Also, WOOL CARDING to be done in
the best style. Machines in as good order as any
in the United States.
Nov. 18. 47-3m

Partnership Dissolved.
THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those in-
debted to the firm are requested to come forward
and pay their respective balances; and those hav-
ing demands against them, to bring forward their
accounts for settlement.
JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.
August 1, 1816. 34-

The business of the above concern will here-
after be carried on by the subscriber.
JOHN FRY.
A Negro Boy,
AGED SEVENTEEN YEARS,
For Sale, by
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
On Main-street, 2 doors from the Office
of the Kentucky Insurance Company.
Nov. 19. 46

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 25, 1816.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that funds have
been assigned for the payment of such TREASU-
RY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as are now
due at the Loan office in the city of New York,
in the state of New-York, and which were not
embraced by the notification from this depart-
ment on the 22d of August, 1816.
And the said Treasury Notes will accord-
ingly be paid upon the application of the hold-
ers thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office
in the City of New York, at any time prior to
the first day of January, 1817, after which day
interest will cease to be payable upon the said
Treasury Notes.
The Commissioners in the several states are
requested to make this notice generally known
by all means in their power; and the Printers
authorised to publish the laws of the United
States, will be pleased to insert it once a week
in their respective papers until the first day of
January next.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
Nov. 26—50-4

THE
KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1817,
Is just published and for sale at this Office,
by the gross, dozen, or single.
Orders from a distance will be strictly at-
tended to.

The Third Volume
Of Bradford's Edition of the
LAWS OF KENTUCKY.
THIS work is now in the press, and the printing
nearly finished. The publication will be delay-
ed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the
enacting session of the general assembly. It will
then comprehend all the General Laws which have
been passed since the publication of the second vol-
ume, and the three volumes contain the whole sta-
tute laws of Kentucky.
We have on hand a few copies of the first and
second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide
themselves with a complete copy of the laws will
do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very
short time on hand when the third volume is
published.
Nov. 18. 47

To the Public.
MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I under my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply of
the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.

Patent Elastic Saddles.
A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view it possible to re-
medy the evil—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it—I have project-
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in the saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one
sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of
their superiority.—The invention is equally as appli-
cable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
ease for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-
or to most.
I have obtained a Patent from the United
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of
patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or
states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model
to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-
tions.
J. BRYAN

To my Friends and the Public in general.
JOHN MARSH has again commenced the
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his
employment workmen of the best kind.—Cot-
ton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as
cheap as any in the western country. I also
wish to inform the public that I have ready for
sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spin-
dles, with all the necessary preparation ma-
chinery; and will have finished by the first of
January, 1807, too more machines of the same
amount. Those persons wishing to purchase
Machinery, can also be accommodated with a
first rate workman to superintend their busi-
ness.
42- October 14.

NOTICE.
ALL and every persons are hereby forewarned
from trading for, or taking an assignment on a note
given by me to Nicholas Myers, for \$300, payable
the 15th October, 1816, as I am determined, not to
pay the same unless compelled by law, he not hav-
ing complied with the contract for which said note
was given.
ROBERT CULBERTSON.
Nov. 28 49-3*



Stills for Sale.
The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will
sell low for cash. He has lately received from
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-
ables him to furnish
Stills and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also
continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual.—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS
would be employed, to whom the highest
wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7-11